SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE SUMMER TRADE AND MAKE ROOM FOR NEW FALL GOODS.—HITCH-COCK & LEADBEATER, 247 Broadway, are offering their splendid stock of Sommer Sike, Shawes, Mantilaa, Bareges, Grenadines, Silk Tissnes, Foulard Silks, &c., &c., much less than their first cost, and ladies who have not yet perfected their stumer wardroom, will be able to complete them there at a very small cost. The inducements they offer certainly make it an object to any lady to examine their stock before buying elsewhere.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS .- Not every one professing to make "Gentlemen's Shirts," can make shirts at for gentlemen. At GREEN's, I Aster House, stric. fit, material and workmanship are guaranteed, and every gar-

Housekeepers, and all others, in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M.
Williard's old established Warerooms, 150 Chatham-st.,
corner of Mulberry-st, where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line, ever odered to the public,
consisting of Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, &c. Patient ScreBedsteads and Cots, wholesale and retail. 198 imTuTh&SA

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.—First mality Ready made white and colored Grass and Linen Coats, Zophyr Cloth, Merino, Alpaca, and Luster do ; single milled Cassiners, Merino, Bombazine and Drilling Pantalons, wito a large assortment of Linen, Marselles and other Veste, at our usual moderate prices.

WM. T. JERNINGS & CO. 231 Broadway, joint.

TO THE LADIES .- ECONOMY .- Mantilla and Dressmaking, or ladies can have their dresses cut for themselves to sew. Ladies linen and children's clothes cut and made at 439 Broadway, over Barker's hair store. N.B.—Terms moderate.

The warm weather does not prevent housekeepers selecting choice patterns of Floor Oil Cloths at three shillings per yard, and beautiful lingman Carpets at four and five shillings per yard, at 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, the celebrated largest and cheapest Carpet Establishment in the United States Mr. ANDERSON is selling Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpets at moderate prices; three-ply Carpets very cheap; Table Covers, Window Shades, Fringes, Mats, Matting, &c., at unparalleled low prices.

PALMER & Co.'s great California Express will take Freight and Packages 19 per cent towe than any other responsible Company. Through in thirty five days or no charge. Paissin & Co. 30. Broadway, au-thorized Agents of U.S. M., Steamship line. 1922 if

ROOT'S CRAYON PICTURES.-The most beautiful Daguerreotyses we have ever seen, are those made by the Messes. Roor, 363 Broadway, known as Crayons; the advantage obtained is that the head becomes the conspicuous and principal object in the picture and root a subordinate or obscured light; the drapery being delicately shaded off, which brings the teatures in promuent relivishaded off, which brings the teatures in promuent relivishaded with the effect of a beautiful crayon drawing, at once unique and artistical. Process patented.

HANMOCKS!-LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats. 3. 4 and Astor House, Broadway, will this day open several bale superior Mexican Grass Hammocks.

To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS .- The NEWTON COMPANY respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their improved Type and Stereotype Plates, &c. The improvement consists in giving to them a copper face, at about one-third additional cost, we that their durability is increased in direct proportion to the superior tenacity of copper over type metal, which, according to correct experiments, is as 12 is to 1. From this samels fact it will at once be perceived that a thin face of copper must give extraordinary endurance to printing surfaces, and experience has fully proved such to be the case. The Company have secured letters patent for the improvement, and they are prepared to receive and execute orders at their establishment, 8 North William-st., Now-York.

The following papers are printed in the copper-faced type:

shment, 8 North Williamsst., New-York, e following papers are printed in the copper-faced type: -York Courier and Enquirer; New-York Daily Trib-Boston Daily Journal; Boston Flag of Our Union; on Peterial Drawing-Room Companion; New-York in, and others. I ToTh&Stf 8 North Williamsst., N. Y.

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—The Oxygenated Batters are better entitled to the confidence of dyspectics than any remedy known and their seculiar action on the system excites the surprise and admiration of those who have tried various medicines without benefit. They are worth a fair trial.

For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton st., A. D. So viiil.

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For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton st., A. D. So viiil.

For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton st., A. D. Sands, 100 Fulton

MAGNETIC PILL, the rats and mice To exterminate suffice.
While Magnetic Powder sweeps
Everything that crawls or creeps,
To a very sudesn doom,

Purifying every room.

Depôt for the sale of Lyons Magnetic Powder and Pills
424 Broadway.

1923 31D& 11W\*

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall 131 Nassau-st, near the Park.

PARKER PILLSBURY, the notorious abolirionst and come-outer in Massachusetts, in his ridi-cule of the Church, lately held a mock meeting on Sabbath, in Salem, and went through the ceremony of taking several dogs into the church, propounding doctrinal questions to them, and baptizing them, using the words—I baptize thee, Bose, I baptize thee, riger, &c. We presume his new members will never equal their pastor in depravity.

Mr. Pillsbury is not one of our sort of antislavery men, nor much in love with The Tribune, but we can nevertheless afford to do him the justice to say, that the foregoing paragraph, which is traveling the rounds of the press, if we may believe the testimony of eredible witnesses, is essentially and grossly untrue. Mr. P. on the occasion referred to, was endeavoring to present in as striking a light as possible the truth that God has put a difference between men and brutes, and that any institution which disregards this fundamental distinction is a gross insult to the Almighty. Everybody, said Mr. P. will admit the wrong of treating mere animals as responsible beings. How would every right-minded person, for example, be shocked at the administration of reli. giot. Tites to a company of dogs! To impress this idea up in his hearers with the greater force he sup posed the case of a clergyman gravely going through the ceremony of taking dogs into the Church; "1 baptize thee, Bose," &c. Taking advantage of the disgust which the very thought of such a scene excited, he asked the audience if they ought not to be even more shocked at seeing men, 'created by God a tittle lower than angels,' degraded to the condition of mere brutes. Such we are told was his line of argument, such the object of the illustration out of which some vascrupulous person has made an extremely ridiculous and preposterous story. A good cause never requires its supporters to resort to misrepre-

## From Buenos Ayres.

We have received files of the British Packet of Buenos Ayres to the 24th of May Though no later than former advices, the papers of that date contains some new particulars in the political sum-

mary:

As the course of political events may possibly affect for a time the interest of commerce, we deem it proper to give our readers a plain unvarinished statement at least of the consummated acts. In prosecution of their vaunting policy, a Brazilian force arrived some weeks ago in the waters of the Plate. As no manifest or declaration of war has made its appearance, their hostile intention as yet is a matter of implication or inference. Opinions duffer as to the intended theater of operations; some holding that they will content themselves with blockading the Bucco, and cooperating with the Foreigners in Montevideo in hostilizing President Oribe others give a wider basis to the Imperial plan, and anticipate a blockade of our ports also, in which case Governor Urquiza of Entre-Rios, would be brought forward as a prominent ally.

The event of the present week has been the pubthe event of the present week his open the pub-ble exposure of the long forseen defection, and scan-dalous treason of General Urquiza, Governor of the Province of Entre Rios. The Gasta Mercardi of the 20th contains a long documentary statement of the preparatory intrigues of the arch-conspirator, the ignoble object of his aspirations, and the anti-patriotic and humiliating means resorted to, for carrying out his insane project.

out his insane project.

Urquiza is compromised beyond remedy; and his defection from, and treachery against the national cause, will be held the more unparsionable, from his appearing in the wake of a despised and detested public enemy. The self love of the Argentines is proverbial, and their susceptibility as to all kinds of foreign interference extreme, so that any man who assures at accordance in their councils, must rely

proverbial, and their succeptance is that any man who aspires at ascendency in their councils, must rely for cooperation and support on a national party. In this respect the blunder of Urquiza is irretrievable, and his career as a public man ended.

Commercial.—During the past month there has been considerable stir in the general market, partly from ordinary causes, as the necessity of winter supplies, purchasers laying in a little more freely, from the apprehension of some possible complications in the political world. Some wholesale dealers from the interior Provinces have also contributed to the long-wished for movement, and to both these we may add some speculative transactions, to which we attach little real importance. In fact, comparatively little has been done in the last mentioned line, as parties are deterred by the heavy stocks existing, in almost every department, which renders monopolies impracticable, while the bitter experience of 1819 has left a salutary impression, not likely to de saon forgotten.

There were only 27 deaths in the City of Newark during the month of June.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1851.

THE IRON TRADE .- We publish this morning some tables showing the exact amount of iron imported here during the first six months of the years 1850 and 1851. It will seen that the increase of the second period over the first is near 18,000 tuns, and that the entire importation for the present year is more than 107,000 tans. Enormous as this amount is, and great as is the increase, it is still less than we expected, and we think must strike those familiar with the iron trade with surprise. This increase does not equal the falling off in the production of American iron within the period it covers. We design on an early occasion to show, from complete statistics of both foreign importation and home production, that the amount of iron consumed in the country has suffered a very great decline under the operation of the present Tariff. The inference of course is that the power of the people to consume this article of staple necessity has diminished; that is to say, that the real power and prosperity of the [country have diminished. These facts will, we think, prove to all whose minds are capable of reasoning on the subject, the necessity of Protection for American Industry.

The Cost of Kings.

No country in Christendom so abounds with kings as Germany, and in none is kingeraft carried to such perfection. There are there some thirty reigning families, to say nothing of princes and other offshoots of royal greatness. This has been going on indefinitely, and to a superficial view would seem likely to continue. The shock of 1848 disturbed these rulers by hereditary right divine; but now, thanks to the ignorance, stupidity and good nature of the people, they are again seated in the saddle, and fancy themselves secure because their late antagonists either sleep in bloody graves, or pine in prisons, or quarrel with each other in exile. But they forget how profoundly and resistlessly Democracy is annihilating the remains of that principle of Authority on which their thrones were once firmly established; they forget how strong is the tendency of the armies that have hitherto obeyed them, to sympathize with the people from among whom they were recruited, and to whom in a few years they will return. But when Authority is extinct, and armies are republican, what will remain to sustain these royal and princely devourers of the people's substance? Nothing. They must then disappear beyond the possibility of a restora-

Meanwhile, the cost of maintaining royal establishments and paying the interest on loans they have contracted, weighs heavy upon the people, who are beginning to understand whence the pressure comes, and why it is they are so exorbitantly taxed. The facts are interesting in more than one point of view, and we subjoin a brief summary of the more important :

The aggregate of the average yearly expenditures of the German Governments, before the revolution of March, 1848, was \$174,097,908; since that revolution it has been \$246,862,849. These expenditures comparison, because the value of money is were rising before the revolution; and, relatively greater there than in the other taking the last three to five years, the in- countries. Germany also far excels the crease amounts to 41 per cent. Since the revolution the share of Prussia (in 1851) is | items of royal or court expenditure, and in \$87,466,783, to a population of sixteen millions; and that of the German provinces of Austria, (in 1849) \$70,800,000, to a population of twelve millions. Thus we see that two-thirds of the expenditure falls upon the two great States and only one-third on the remaining small States, although the latter contain more than that proportion of the entire population of Germany.

The annual cost of the Court establishments alone before the revolution, was \$10,919,974; since then this item has averaged \$10,520,165, showing a decrease of 3} per cent. This falling off is to be attributed to the diminished number of Court festivals and royal weddings which have distinguished these three years of agitation. Now that order is again restored, these neglected amusements will probably be resumed, and the people enjoy the privilege of paying for them as before. But still even the reduced sum the latter have been obliged to furnish since the revolution is equivalent to the interest on a capital of \$263,004,140 invested in agriculture. It is proper to add that this item of expenditure includes only the actual amount drawn from the people, without taking into account the rent or interest of castles, country palaces, parks, and so forth, occupied and enjoyed by Majesties, Serene Highnesses, and other functionaries of that sort, all of course originally provided at the | deed exist among the people, but freedom

The armies of Germany cost yearly, before March, 1848, \$42,379,874; since then this item has been \$102,572,973. The in- form, entail on the country all the vices and crease of expense in this single department all the expense of a monarchy. Besides, for the past three to five years has been 142 the debt of France, which forms so heavy per cent. In 1850 Prussia's part of this expenditure was \$39,456,053. The two great States thus pay nearly three-quarters of the cost of the German armies, and the other States only one-quarter.

The total amount of the national debts now is \$1,174,938,984, and is increasing as \$186,544.346; that of German Austria (1850) \$764,000,000. We can accordingly assume lars, of which the German provinces of Aus- revolution we may hope to see their fruits.

tria owe eight hundred, Prussia two hundred and the remaining States together two hundred millions.

This Austrian mountain of debt weighs only on the German provinces of that empire. There are \$80,000,000 additional which have been set aside from the debt of the entire empire to be borne by the Hungarian, Italian and Slavonian provinces .-But it does not appear certain that Hungary, which before the revolution was as good as free from debt, or the Lombard-Venetian kingdom which in 1847 owed but \$24,000,000, or Galicia and the other provinces will hereafter acknowledge their obligation to pay the eighty millions now allotted them. It in wiping it off except by a summary revowhose menace is Repudiation. They deny existence of a Supreme Being. that the people are in any degree bound to They say this on grounds of both principle and policy and contend that until this pile of debts and the consequent taxation are abolished, no free constitution can survive, nor the rights of the masses be securely guaran-

In order to show still more clearly the cost of Kings in general, as well as those of Germany in particular, we have prepared the following table in dollars and cents:

N & C B C 4 C I

Yeary expen	roda	COL	COURT.	ARMY A	ARMY AND NAVY.	DEBT.
COUNTRIES, per head	, n	Per head	Proportion of Expenditure.	Per head	Proportion of Expenditure	Per head.
Seat Frita nond belond \$2.27		17) cents	2 per et.	\$2.56	31 percent	\$126 00
7.20		=	» - :	2 10	28	32 80
Jerman) 5 53		23)	# ;	10 50	<b>\$</b>	26 11
lelgrum		fer	No.	1 10	23,3	22 10
States (Federal and ) 3 60		#) :	ej-	3	18.	14 002
			900			
Contous together) 2 564	-	# :	8)- 1	*	12	671

This table is instructive. We see by ti that England, France and Germany are much the deepest in debt and heaviest taxed of all countries. Nor is Germany really so much better off as she appears in the others in the useless or rather permici her military establishments. The Kings of Germany cost the people nearly half more than does the British court the people of that kingdom, and the army and navy quite a third more. Besides, it cannot be said that the British army is employed in forcing upon the people of England a sovereignty they would prefer to be free from, whatever may be the case with Ireland and the Colonies. But the German armies are merely the instruments of oppressing the German people, and of keeping their own fellow-citizens under a yoke they dislike and will yet throw off and dash to pieces.

England and France not only bear the burdens of monarchical institutions, but of centuries of a vicious economical system. Germany on the other hand, has suffered neither from centralization por from wars incurred in keeping up distant Colonies which the nation would have been better off without. There the enormity of expenditures, debt, and taxation, is due exclusively to the extravagance and costliness of royalty, and we may well say that few worse curses could befall an industrious and honest people.

Nor in contrasting the cost of monarchical with that of democratic institutions can France be fairly taken into the account as a republic. The democratic spirit does inis unknown to the nation. The rulers of France regard liberty with disgusting cowardice; and notwithstanding a republican an item in her expenditures, is a legacy of the Bourbons and their ministers.

But if the relative cost of kings is to be ascertained, and the parallel between royalty and republic fairly drawn, take the United States or Switzerland as examples of the was, before the revolution, \$845,147,752; it latter. Contrast the cheapness of their administrations with those of the monarchical fast as it can be filled up. The increase in governments, -- except that of Norway. the last three to five years has been 39 per | which is in reality a republic though it has cent. The debt of Prussia is now (1851) a king at its head,-and the tax-pavers cannot long hesitate which to choose. In Germany especially these facts are now urged that at the present day the entire debt of with great force by the republicans and are Germany is twelve hundred millions of dol- having a wide influence. After the next

A Belic of By-gone Days.

A physician was arrested at Lowell a few days since, charged with a gross crime perpetrated upon a woman while in a state of mesmeric trance, or suspension of the will, which he had produced. He was brought before a magistrate, the woman and her husband being the witnesses against him. It appeared, however, that neither of the two believed in the being of a God, and accordingly the prisoner was discharged from the accusation and allowed to go unpunshed. It was not proved in evidence, as we understand, that the witnesses were habitual liars, whose testimony could in no case be relied on; nothing was done to imis possible that they may consider this debt | peach their veracity, or cast doubt on the as but the cost of their own subjugation and | fact that such an outrage had been commitoppression, and so decline all participation | ted as they alleged. The sole ground for pronouncing them unworthy of credence. lutionary process. Indeed there is a pow- and for declaring the legal innocence of the erful party among the European Democrats | miscreant, was that they did not believe in We have in our time known many per-

pay debts which have been contracted sole. sons whose misfortune it was to have a simly to uphold the privileges and satisfy the lilar want of conviction as to this universal vanity and ambition of particular castes .- article of faith, but we have never found them, as a class, less reliable, less honest, less true, than other respectable members of the community. A few have been bad, and many exceedingly disagreeable, but some of the most estimable persons we have ever met with, men of great kindness and courtesy, and of the highest sense of honor, have called themselves atheists. Undoubtedly they were sincere in so doing; and the from facts furnished by a German statician | fact, as far as they, and the consistency and vigor of their minds were concerned, was lamentable. But to say that they would lie or steal more readily than other men, that they were worse fathers, friends, citizens, would be a great mistake. Indeed, there have been such men whose word their neighbors would confide in with more readiness than in that of others who called themselves Christians.

> Why, then, should such persons not be allowed to testify before the Courts? Why should justice be balked, because a good and an honest man, whom nobody would in private suspect of giving false witness, cannot profess to believe in a fundamental doctrine of religion?

The meaning of an oath, in which God is called to attest the truth of the witness's allegation, is this: If I swear falsely may God punish me by damnation. The Supreme Being is invoked to note the words of the witness and condemn him if they are not true. The penalty is punishment eternal. For, when the oath was first used such punishment was as common an article of faith as the belief in a Deity. And yet there are now many who do not hold it, not only professed Universalists, but of other religious denominations. But they are not excluded from the witness-box in consequence. Were the rule strictly applied, they must also be rejected, since the man who does not believe God will punish him for a lie, is just as likely to tell one as the man who does not believe there is a God at all. For neither has the fear of the divine wrath before his eyes.

It appears to us that the invocation of the Divine Being as a pledge of truth, might as wisely and safely be omitted from the formalities of justice as from the ordinary intercourse of men. It is not necessary for the purposes of daily life and business, and why should it be where one stands up to testify in a matter concerning the honor or life of his fellow? Let all proper formalities be observed; guard such evidence with sufficient legal penalties for falsehood; receive all the testimony affecting the veracity of a witness; but do not let the law prescribe that a man who would be implicitly believed everywhere else, shall not even be heard in a Court because he differs from other men on a doctrine of theology, no matter how great the importance of that doctrine in the view of others.

The truth is, that the practice of making religious belief a test of judicial credibility. is a relic of these barbarons days when women were drowned to prove that they were not witches, or required to walk unscorched on burning coals to show that they had not violated a commandment. Then character in every respect was tested by orthodoxy, and he who dared affirm that he held not every point of the general belief, was regarded as worse than a heathen and a publican. But now it is universally admitted that a man is not accessarily bad even because he may happen to be an infidel, but that he may still be upright and estimable in every capacity. The truth is practically established that moral qualities are dependent rather on the general moral standard of the community, and that on the whole, mea are not worse nor better than the neighbors they associate with, independent of the abstract opinions they may eatertain. Such being the case, it seems impossible

that this principle should long remain in force in legal matters, abolished as it has been in other relations of men. And such an application of it as this at Lowell must go far toward its erasure from the statute

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION AT CLEVE-LAND .- The next meeting of the friends of Education who have united under the title of the American Association for the Advancement of Education," will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 19th August. This organization was permanently effected at the meeting in Philadelphia last year, and the ensuing Convention will serve to establish it on a secure basis. The sessions will continue for four or five days. A Circular issued by Bishop Potter announces that generous arrangements have been made by the citizens of Cleveland to relieve the members of expense, and a reduction of fare has been obtained on several lines of communication, in or der to insure a general attendance.

SUMMER NOTES OF A HOWADJI. Catskill.

Correspondence of The Tribune. THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Sumfay, July 90. My DEAR EDITOR: The New World is a filagree frame-work of white wood, surrounding a huge engine, which is much too conspicuous, I am speaking, by the bye, of the Hudson Steamer; and yet, perhaps, the symbol holds for the characteristic expression of the nation. For just so flimsy and over-fine are our social arrangements, our peculiarities of manner and dress, and just so prominent and evident is the homely practical genius that carries us forward, with steam speed through the sloop-sluggishness of our compeers. A sharp-faced, thought-furrowed, hard-handed American, with his anxious eye and sallow complexion, his nervous motion and concentrated expression, and withal, accounted for traveling in blue overcoat with gilt buttons, dark pantaloons, patent leather boots and silk vest ing with charms, chains and bits of metal, as if the Indian love of luster lingered in the Yan kee, is not unlike one of these steames, whose machinery, driving it along, jars the cut-glass and the choice center-tables and the crimson-cov ered leunges, and with accelerated impetus, would shiver the filagree into splinters.

Yet for all this, the New World is a very pleas ant place; a light, airy, open and clean deck where you may spy the sivest nook of scenery upon the banks, and a spacious cabin, into which you are not turned at a fatal hour with large. warm men in moist cellars, who eat beefsteak and drink coffee to that degree that you can do nothing but look at them and wonder-but where ou can dine quietly alone or with a party, and infavorable prices, from a very copious list. For are quite essential to a pleasant trip. Gloves are uxurious vanities, yet how many of our fair or Regent's Park, ungloved? To a Summer trav eler not only the dinner is an essential, but the whole style of the repast; and, in all steamer cabins that I know large warm men should not be taken with a dinner, but afterward, in a draught with a cigar.

Certainly our public-table habits are mortifying to us natives and must be disgusting to stran gers. Who can wonder that we are lantern nawed, lean, sickly and serious of aspect when he has dined on a steamer or at a great business hotel ' We laugh very loftily at the Rhine dinners in which the pudding and fish meet in the middle of the courses. But a Rhine dinner upon the open, upper deck of the steamer, is quiet and orderly and does not offend a gentleman, whom one of our gregarious repasts must needs offend in the degree that he is a gentleman. What a chaos of pickles, puddings and meats! and each man plunging through every thing as if he and the steamer were racing for victory. The wait ers, usually of one-third the necessary number, rush up and down the rear of the benches, and cascades of gravies and sauces drip ominously along their wake. It is the seed-time of dyspepsia, a swinish-Saturnalia, and Dickens in that naughty, Anti-American novel which none of us read, on principle, describes only too well, an American Ordinary.

--- "And Catskill ?" Yes, we are rapidly approaching, even while we sit on deck and our eyes slide along the gentle green banks, as we meditate American man ners and the extremes that eternally meet in our characteristics. Beyond Poughkeepsie a train darts along the shore, rattling over the stones on he water's edge, and rolling with muffled roar behind the cuts and among the heavy foliage. So nearly matched is our speed, that until the ocomotive ran beside us, I did not know how rapid our silent movement was. But there is heat and bustle and dust in the nervous little train, which looks not unlike a jointed reptile as we see it, and with our stately steamer there is silence and the cool, constant patter of the few frogs, where our sharp prow cuts the river.

A little above Poughkeepsie the river bends and the finest point is gained. It is a foreground of cultivated and foliaged hills of great variety of outline, rising as they recede, and ranging and towering at last along the horizon, in the Catskill mountains. It was a brilliant day and the heavy, rounding clouds piled in folds along the line of the mountains,-taking at length precisely their own hue and so walling up the earth with a somber, vaporous rampart, such as Titans and fallen angels storm. As we glided nearer, keen flashes darted from the wall of cloud, and as if riven and rent with its sharpness, the heavy masses rolled asunder; then more heavily piled in dense darkness, fold overlying fold, and the startled wind, changed, and rushed down the ever, chilled and breathing coldbefore the storm

No longer a wall, out a swiftly advancing, and devastating Power, the storm threw up pile upon pile of jagged blackness into the clear, tender ine of the afternoon, and there was a wad in the hurried gusts that swept past us and over us, and the river curled more and more into sudden waves, which were foam-tipped, and

scattered spray. We were now abreast of the mountains, and far behind them the storm had burst. Down the vast ravines that opened outward toward the river. I saw the first softness of the shower skimming along the distant hill-sides, moister and grayer, until they were merged in mist. And deep into those solemn mountain forests leaped the lightning and the echo of its wrathful roar surged and boomed among the hills and dashed far up the cliffs and dark hemlock slopes, and crashed over the gurgiing brooks, where was none to hear but the trees and the streams, and they were undismayed, and in the shuddering breeze of the pauses the trees rustled and whispered to the streams, and the streams laughed to themselves-the strange, sweet, mystical laughter that Undine laughed.

-"They roll their nine-pins still among the Catskill," said a quaint knee-buckled old gentlenan by my side.

"And by --- there's a ten-strike," interposed a gilded blue body-coated young gentleman, as a mighty bolt burst among the hills, but still toward the inner valleys, for the slope toward the river yet stood in cold, dark, purple distinctness. The breeze was cool and strong as we landed

at Catskill. We were haddled ashore rapidly, the board was pulled in, and the New World disappeared. I proposed riding up to the Mountain House on the outside of the stage, but Olde smiled and said "I shall go inside." Now Olde loves scenery as well as any man,

Poet or Painter, but he holds that a drenching rain destroys both the beauty of the scene and the capacity for enjoyment of the seer, and while stood with my hand upon the door, my com non sense thoroughly convinced, as well by his action as by his words, but my carnal heart lusting after the loveliness of the cloud-crowned and shower-vailed mountains, there came another ten-strike that suddenly shook a cloud to

pieces over our heads and down it came.
"I think I shall go inside too," said I, as I stumbled up the steps and closed the door.

During the first eight miles of the inland drive toward the Mountain House, I enjoyed the pros pect of six travelers, four stained leather curtains, and the two wooden windows of the door. It was not cool inside that stage; but without, the wind was in high frolic with the rain, and through the slightest crevice the wily witch dashed us with her missiles, cool but very wet. Then the showers swept along a little, and we threw up the curtains and breathed fresh air, and about three miles from the Mountain House, where the steep ascent commences, Olde and Swansdowne and I jumped out of the stage and walked. The road is very firmly built, and is fortunate in its material of a slaty rock, and in the luxuriance of foliage, for the tangled tree roots hold the soil together. It climbs at first in easy zig-zags, and presently pushes straight on through the woods, and upon the sale of mateen ravine; the level-branched foliage cheering regularly down, sheeting the mountain side with leafy terraces. Between the trunks and down the gorges we looked over a wide but monntainous landscape, and as we ascended, the air became more invigorating with the greater hight and the coolness of the shower. Two hours be fore sunset we stood upon the plateau before the Mountain House, 2,800 feet above the sea.

"There," said Olde, "you see, no extasies, You've been in Switzerland, on the Right, and of course you knew what to expect. I say of course you did. But you're not disappointed " "No, and for the very reason you mention, I knew what to expect. All mountain views over

"Good," replied Olde, "let's take it over a

a plain are precisely the same thing."

You stand on the piazza of the mountain-house and look directly down into the valley of the

Hudson, with only a fore-ground, deep beneath you, of a lower layer and precipice of pine and hemlock than that on which you stand. The rest stretches then, a smooth surface to the eye. but hilly eno' to the feet, when you are there, to an unconfined horizon at the North and South and easterly to the Berkshire hills. Through this expanse lies the Hudson, not very sinnous, but a line of light dividing the plain. Through the vaporous atmosphere of the twilight it was very effective. Sometimes the mist blotted out individual outlines, and the whole scene was ber an abyss with a visible silver-grey atmosphere and the hither line of the river was the horizon, and the stream itself a white gleam of sky be yond. Then the distance and the foreground were mingled in the haze, a shining opaque veil and the river was a reut through which beamed a brightness beyond. Or the vapors clustered toward the South and the stream flowed into them, flashing and far, as into a terrene cloudland. And all the country was checquered with yellow patches of ripe grain and marked faintly with walls and fences, and looked rather a vast domain than a mountain-ruled landscape.

Whoever is familiar with mountain scenery will know what to anticipate in the Catskill view. The whole thing is graceful and generous but not sublime. Your genuiue Mountaineer (which I am not) shrugs his shoulder at the shoulders of mountains soaring other thousands of feet above him and still shaggy with ferest-He draws a long breath over the spacious plain, but he feels the want of that true mountain sublimity, the presence of lonely snow-peaks.

"When I was on the Faulhorn," said Olde Swansdowne and I, all in one breath.

"I beg pardon," we all exclaimed together, and then remained silent, each knowing that both the others had something to say.

"When I was on the Faulhorn, the highest point upon which a dwelling-house is placed in Europe, and that inhabited for three months only in the year, I stepped out in the middle of the night, and as I looked across the valley of Grindelwald and saw the snow-fields and ice-precipices of all the Horse, never prodden and never to be trodden by man, shining cold in the moonlight, my heart stood still an I felt that those awful peaks and I were alone in that solemn soltude. Then I felt the significance of Switzer-

land, and knew the sublimity of mountains." "Precisely," said Swansdowne.

"And do you remember," said Olde, dropping his cigar, "how delicately the dawn touched hose summits with cool, bright fingers, and how their austerity burned and blushed under that ca ressing, until the sunrise overwhelme athem with rosy flame, and they flashed perfect day far over Switzerland and hours afterward when day was old upon the mountain tops, hovegentlemontravelers turned in their beds in the valley inus and said 'hollo, Tom, the sun is using'! Of course you remember. Let's go to bea."

The Mountain House is really unseremonious You are not required to appear at dinner in ball costume, and if you choose, you may scramble to the falls in cowhide boots and not in varnished pumps. Novelty makes this arrangement pleasant. The house has a long and not iil-proportioned Corinthian calonade, wooden of course, and glaring white. The last point is a satisfaction from balow, for its vivid contrast with the dark green forest reveals the house from a great distance upon the river. The table is well supslied, but Olde and Swansdowse were forced to throw themselves upon the compassion of the chambermaid, (I would say Femme-de-Chambre, if a single eye, slopping shoes and a thick comon handkerchief pinned night-cap wise over the head, would possibly permit that suggestive word.) and to submit that a lowel of the magnitude of a small mouchoir, (they did act say mow choir,) was not large allowance for two fullgrown men.

"Gentlemen, how can I give you what we

Olds and Swansdowne tumbled over each other into their room

A written placard about the house announced that dancing music could be had at the bar. So indeed can cobblers and other necessaries, but there was no notice to that effect. But near wished to polk-and how music could be made in that parlor, which seemed to have been dislocated by some tempestuous mountain ague, must remain a mystery to me. There are eight windows and none opposite, folding doors that have gone down the side of the room is some wild architectural dance, and have never returned, and a row of small columns swetching in an independent line across the room, quite irrespective of the middle. It is a dangerous parlor for a nervous man.

Of the sunrise, which I did not see and which I learned from all who discovered that I had not seen it, was uncommonly gorgeous-and of doubly beautiful and abundant after the rain, must teil you in another letter. The length of this has hardly bett me room to say that I am

Your obedient servant. Howard

MASSACHUSETTS .- The Whig State Convention is called to meet at Springfield on September 10. The Free (Coalition) Democracy meet at Worcester on September 16; the Convention of the 'Regulars' (now pretty well coalitionized) will be held at Worcester on August 20. ROBERT C. WINTHROP is very extensively named as the Whig candidate for Governor.